



## THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the *Era*:

"Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two new subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars."

A subscriber sends us five dollars for three new subscribers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition. Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us three new subscribers on the same terms, presenting us with no object. Certainly not a postmaster, who receives between these two sums, in which subscribers pay their money to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for their operations.

We hope each subscriber, as by a little exertion, may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five dollars.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21, 1849.

## WANTED.

Subscribers, who do not file their papers, and who have copies of numbers 110 and 113, will do us a favor by sending them to us.

## EXTRA NUMBERS

Of the *Era*, containing Mr. Benton's speech, and Fisher's Lecture, with the reply to it, can be obtained by application at our office. Those ordering them to be sent by mail, shall have them at three cents a-piece. They are sterling documents for circulation in the South.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS RENEWING OUT.

Ahering strictly to the cash system, which obliges us to cut off all subscribers, as the times for which they have paid, expire, unless they renew their subscriptions, it is important to remind them from time to time, of the necessity of compliance with our rule, so that they may escape annoyance, and we suffer as little loss as possible.

Last year, during the summer months, owing to the deep interest felt in the Presidential canvass, we received large accessions of subscribers. Their terms now from week to week running out, of which they are duly notified through the bills sent to them. We suppose the great majority of them are intending to renew; but, unless their attention be called to the subject, very many will delay an operation which would not take them five minutes, till their names are erased, and then a few will put off renewing, from time to time, till they give up all idea of it.

Now, we have no notion of losing them so easily; and no false delicacy shall restrain us from appealing to them in behalf of themselves, ourselves, and the Cause we deem vital to the best interests of man.

We are anxious that they should renew their subscriptions promptly. The cause of Free Soil and Free Principles is not yet triumphant. Its enemies are powerful and crafty, and certainly calculate upon the Administration to favor their designs. The acts and motives of its adherents are misrepresented and vilified. By the Whig and Democratic organs here, at the seat of Government, they are held up to reproach as factious, hypocritical, incendiary—conspirators against the peace of the Union. Demagogues are striving to cheat the people into the delusion that the struggle is over, the question settled, so that further agitation is unnecessary. Not to be deceived. There is no indication that the slaveholders will abandon their ground—that the slaveholding members of Congress will give up a contest which has become with them a matter of pride, as it is of interest—that the members of Congress from free States will need any less watching and prompting, on the great question of slavery. Let the friends of Freedom relax their efforts, grow lukewarm, indifferent to the dissemination of their views, leave their journals to carry on the conflict, without encouragement—and they will soon lose all that has been gained.

We do not hesitate, then, to ask all our subscribers to renew their subscriptions. They will get back more than the worth of their money; Benton's speech is worth a whole year's subscription—so is the masterly refutation of Fisher's *Folly*. They will keep their convictions clear, their feelings warm; they will supply their respective neighborhoods with facts and arguments in favor of free principles; they will do good by strengthening our hands, and do good to the Cause which they profess to regard as vital, by sustaining vigorously the only press at the seat of the Federal Government, which maintains its claims, and depends solely upon popular support (not Governmental patronage) for existence.

A few of our friends have begun to respond to the circular we addressed them two weeks since, soliciting their aid in extending the subscription list of the *Era*. Thanks for their promptness. Others, we hope, will soon lay us under similar obligations. It is extremely difficult to secure the services of the right kind of agents; so that we are obliged, to a great extent, to trust to the personal effort of such of our patrons as feel an interest in the welfare of the paper.

## DEATH OF MR. POLK.

A telegraphic despatch was received in the city last evening, announcing the melancholy news of the decease of Ex-President Polk, at Nashville, on the 15th instant. We were prepared for this mournful intelligence by a despatch received yesterday morning, which reported the cause of the Ex-President as almost certain.

*National Intelligencer.*—Mr. Polk had been sick for some time, with bilious fever, it is said. His constitution was much shaken by his four years arduous labors in the Presidential office. This is no time to comment upon the policy of his Administration, but, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, few will deny that he was a man of great nerve, remarkable firmness, and aptness for governing, and that his brief Administration of four years, in activity, in energy, and in magnitude of events, is unsurpassed in our history.

## THE REPUBLIC.

The first number of "The Republic," the new Whig paper in this city, appeared Wednesday last evening. Its dimensions are the same as those of the *Intelligencer*. It is under the editorial control of A. C. Bullock and John O. Sargent, and published by Gleeson & Co., at \$10 a year; weekly, at \$2. The editors have had much experience, are gentlemen of talent and tact, and the publishers are men of capital and enterprise. The new paper announces that it starts "at a point which is usually reached by public journals after a long career of difficulty and doubt."

The editors take their ground upon the doctrines of the *Alien Letters*, and will do battle for the Administration, if not successfully.

## DEATH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

We know not when we have been more shocked and deeply pained, than on reading, last Monday morning, the following Telegraphic despatch from Louisville:

"A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville states that at a public discussion in Madison county, Ky., on Friday last, a rencontre took place between General C. M. and Joseph Turner, which resulted in the death of both parties. Having first snapped pistol at each other, they came into close quarters with bowie knives. Mr. Clay was severely wounded. Mr. Turner died, after having mortally wounded the latter in the abdomen and groin. The latter is since dead."

We have not yet learned the particulars, but it is stated that the subject of discussion was Emancipation, and that Mr. Turner was an advocate of perpetuation. We do not believe that Mr. Clay was the assailant. The cause of his State, his principles, and his whole training, would lead him to defend himself by every means in his power against violence, but there is nothing in his character or history to warrant the belief

that he would ever raise his hand in railing aggression.

Poor Clay! he has fallen a victim to that brutal code which is always associated with slaveholding institutions. He had committed errors—he had failed sometimes to see clearly the consequences of his own principles—he had been unable at all times to live out his own convictions of right. But he was always frank, manly, great-hearted. He loved the cause of Freedom and Popular Rights; he always held himself ready to sacrifice himself upon the altar. For a long time past, his labor in behalf of Emancipation in his own State have been great and unintermitting, and eminent—successful. With a modesty which showed that his better nature had resumed its ascendancy, he was content to work without noise or parade. His name was seldom in the papers—he seemed to care little for the honor that man might award. We have been watching his course with profound interest, attracted by his moderation, calm energy, and the conduct without compromise, that marked his conduct. Little did we dream that his end would come so soon, and by violence. But he could not have fallen in a nobler cause. Over his grave the friends of Freedom should rear their own of perpetual war against a system, to the false maxims and bloody spirit of which the most chivalrous of Kentucky Emancipationists has fallen a victim.

## SULPHUR AND CHOLERA.

The papers have been filled lately with several notices of a discovery by Dr. Bird, of Chicago, of the specific remedial power of sulphur in cholera. It is said that the presence of *ozone* in the atmosphere is always coincident with the spread of epidemic influenza and cholera. This fact, and the power of sulphur to neutralize this element, led the Doctor to try it in some cases in Chicago. The results, he reports, were in all cases, most satisfactory. He gives three grains of sulphur, and one grain of powdered charcoal, in combination, every two, three, or four days, as the case may demand. Everybody is now talking of the new specific. As usual, doctors disagree—some believing, some denouncing. The manner in which the *Atlas* speaks of Tiberius Gracchus is equally flippant and heartless, and in the judgment he passes upon the motives of that great man, he is unsupported by any authentic history.

"Mr. Greeley, in his late lecture, is reported as one of the papers to have said, that Land Reform was an idea of the nineteenth century? That he had never heard of it in the Commonwealth, but not since. If this were true, the example of the Hebrew Commonwealth, in regard to civil laws, is nothing in its favor. That Commonwealth was established in a barbarous state of society, and has long since, as a civil society, been abolished."

"But, what is meant by saying that this Land Reform is an idea of the nineteenth century? Our Reformers, if they say this, are a very ungrateful people. Having borrowed their main idea from us, and accomplished their great conquests of Rome, the last that could do, is sometimes to acknowledge that they did so, and then to call it a 'new idea.'

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